IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel Claims 1-26 and 59-94 without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter contained therein.

1-26. (Cancelled)

27. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing a recorded matter having an ink-receiving layer of a porous structure, the ink-receiving layer having an image region where an image is formed with a coloring material, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) applying an ink to the ink-receiving layer to obtain an image region where an image is formed with a coloring material contained in the ink;

(ii) applying a liquid comprising a non-volatile liquid not dissolving the coloring material to the ink-receiving layer; and

(iii) forming a portion in which all or substantially all of the coloring material distributed in a thickness direction of the ink-receiving layer is embedded in the non-volatile liquid by rubbing the non-volatile liquid after it is applied.

28. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein the porous structure of the ink-receiving layer is formed with fine particles and the coloring material is adsorbed onto the surfaces of the fine particles.

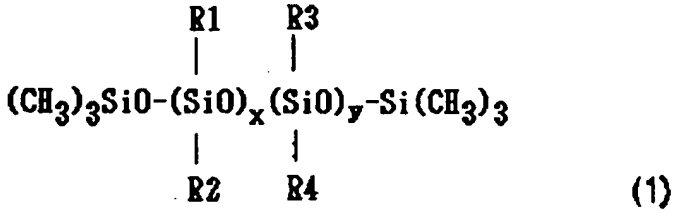
29. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein the step (iii) comprises a step of filling with the non-volatile liquid all pores or

substantially all pores which are present in the thickness direction of the ink-receiving layer in the image region.

30. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein the non-volatile liquid contains a silicone oil.

31. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 30, wherein the silicone oil is a modified silicone oil.

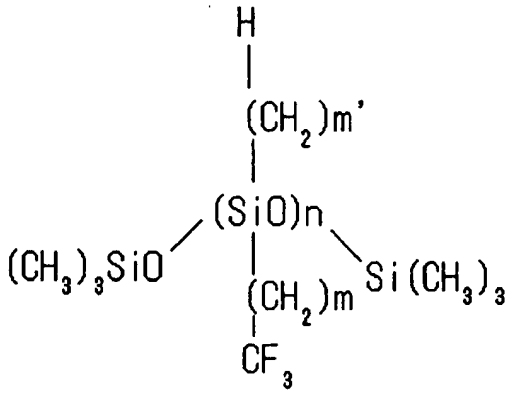
32. (Previously Presented) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 31, wherein the modified silicone oil has a structure represented by the following structural formula (1):



(1)

wherein R1, R2, R3 and R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of a phenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a halogenated alkyl group, and a functional substituent having an UV absorbency or an antioxidant function; and x and y are independently zero or a positive integer, but both x and y are not simultaneously zero.

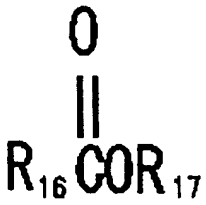
33. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 31, wherein the modified silicone oil has a structure represented by the following structural formula (2):



(2)

wherein n is an integer from 50 to 600; and m and m' are independently an integer of 1 to 20.

34. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 30, wherein the non-volatile liquid further contains a compound represented by the following structural formula (3):



(3)

wherein R_{16} denotes an alkyl residue of an isocarboxylic acid having 5 to 18 carbon atoms, and R_{17} denotes an alkyl residue of an isoalcohol having 3 to 18 carbon atoms.

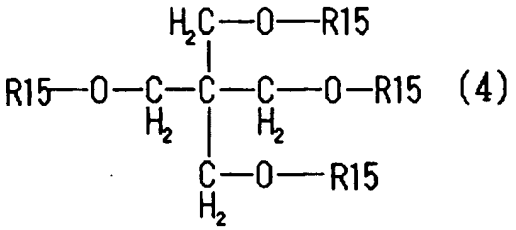
35. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein the non-volatile liquid contains an ester of a saturated fatty acid and an alcohol.

36. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 35, wherein the saturated fatty acid is a polyvalent saturated fatty acid.

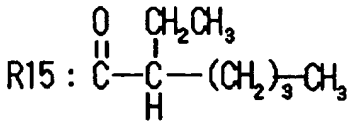
37. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 35, wherein the alcohol is a polyhydric alcohol.

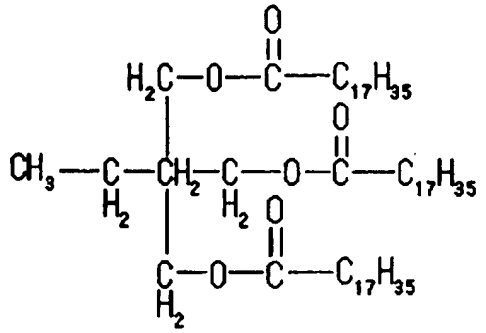
38. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 35, wherein the saturated fatty acid is a saturated fatty acid having 5 to 18 carbon atoms and the alcohol is an alcohol having 2 to 30 carbon atoms.

39. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 35, wherein the ester is selected from the group consisting of hindered esters represented by the following structural formulas (4) and (5):



(4)

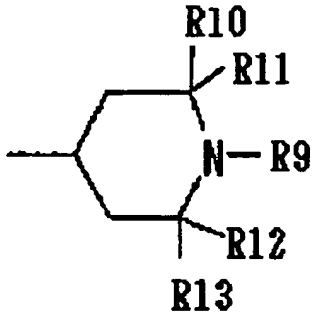




(5)

40. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 39, wherein the non-volatile liquid contains hindered esters represented by the structural formulas (4) and (5); and a content of the hindered ester represented by the chemical formula (4) is 50% or more of a total weight of the liquid.

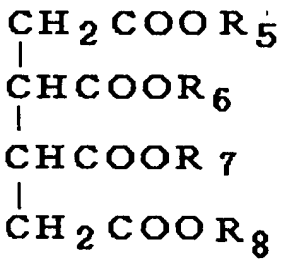
41. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein the non-volatile liquid contains a hindered amine compound having at least one substituent represented by the following structural formula (6):



(6)

wherein R9 is H or an alkyl group; and R10-R13 are independently a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

42. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 41, wherein the hindered amine compound is a hindered amine compound represented by the following structural formula (7):

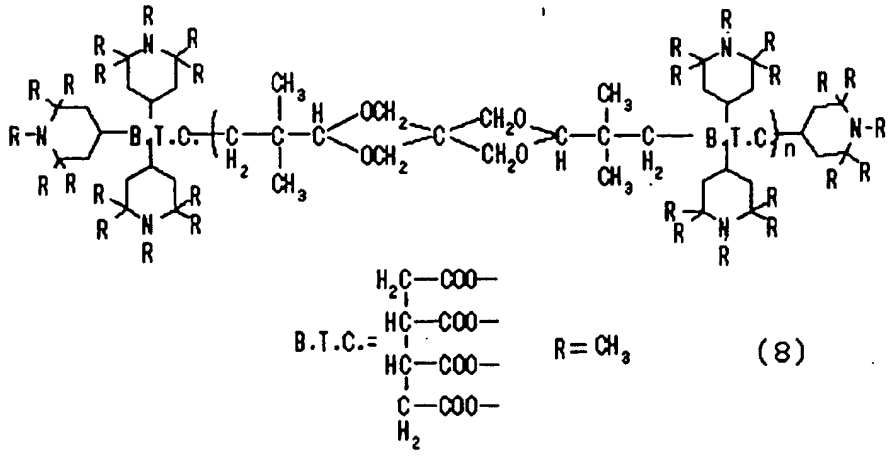


(7)

wherein R_5-R_8 are independently selected from the group consisting of a group represented by the structural formula (6), a hydrogen atom, and a monovalent organic residue, and at least one of R_5-R_8 is a group represented by the structural formula (6).

43. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 41, wherein the hindered amine compound is a chemical compound having at least two substituents represented by the structural formula (6).

44. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 41, wherein the hindered amine compound is a compound represented by the following formula (8):

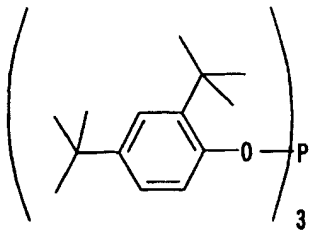


(8)

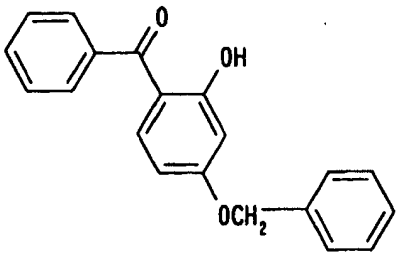
45. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 41, wherein the hindered amine compound is a liquid.

46. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to any one of claims 30, 35 and 41, wherein the non-volatile liquid further contains a substance capable of being dissolved or uniformly dispersed in the non-volatile liquid.

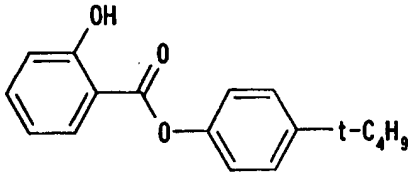
47. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 46, wherein the substance capable of being dissolved or uniformly dispersed in the non-volatile liquid is at least one of the compounds represented by the following formulas (9) to (16):



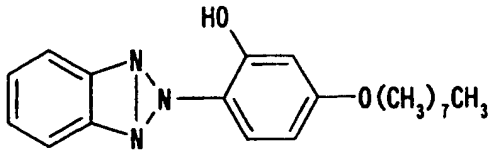
(9)


O
OH
OCH2

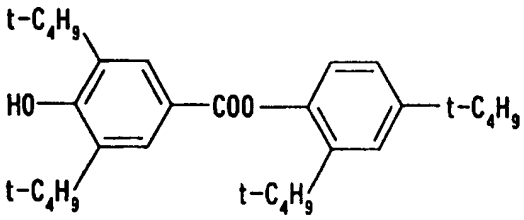
(10)


OH
O
O
t-C4H9

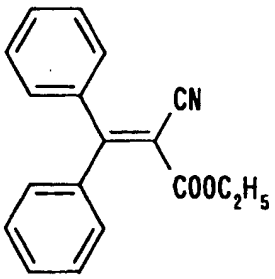
(11)


HO
N
N
N
O(CH3)7CH3

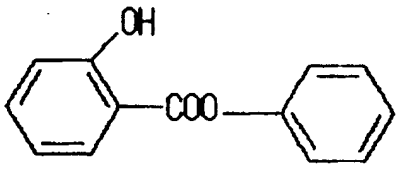
(12)


t-C4H9
HO
COO
t-C4H9
t-C4H9
t-C4H9

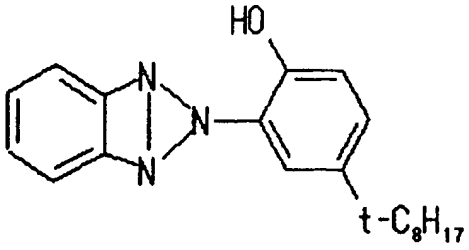
(13)


CN
COOC2H5

(14)



(15)



(16)

wherein t-C_4H_9 is a tert-butyl group and t-C_8H_{17} is a tert-octyl group.

48. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 46, wherein the substance capable of being dissolved or uniformly dispersed in the non-volatile liquid is a thickening agent.

49. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein the ink-receiving layer is provided on a substrate for supporting the ink-receiving layer, and a porous layer is provided between the ink-receiving layer and the substrate.

50. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 49, wherein the porous layer contains barium sulfate.

51. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 28, wherein the fine particles are made of alumina.

52. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 28, wherein the fine particles are made of silicon oxide.

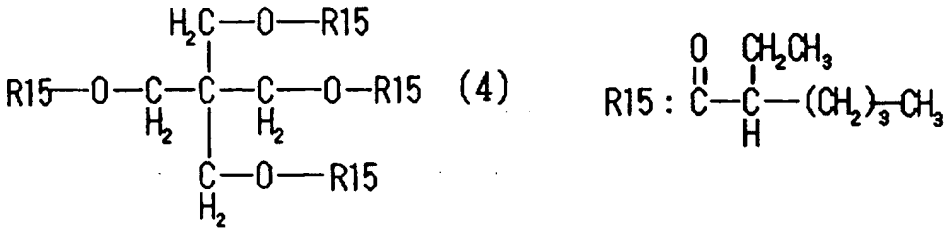
53. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein a dynamic viscosity of the liquid when the liquid is applied to the ink-receiving layer is 50-600 centistokes.

54. (Previously Presented) A method of improving image fastness of a recorded matter having an ink-receiving layer of a porous structure, the ink-receiving layer having an image region where an image is formed with a coloring material, the method comprising the step of forming in the image region a portion in which all or substantially all of the coloring material distributed in a thickness direction of the ink-receiving layer is embedded in a non-volatile liquid not dissolving the coloring material by rubbing the non-volatile liquid after it is applied.

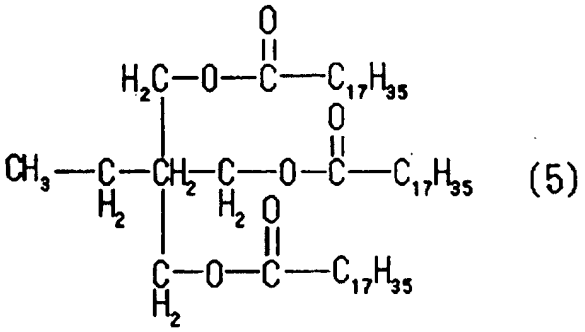
55. (Previously Presented) A method of improving image fastness of a recorded matter having an ink-receiving layer of a porous structure, the ink-receiving layer having an image region where an image is formed with a coloring material, the method comprising the step of forming in the image region a portion in which all or substantially all of the coloring material distributed in a thickness direction of the ink-receiving layer is embedded in

a non-volatile liquid not dissolving the coloring material by rubbing the non-volatile liquid after it is applied, wherein the liquid contains at least one of a silicone oil and a hindered ester.

56. (Previously Presented) The method of improving image fastness according to claim 55, wherein the hindered ester is selected from the group consisting of esters represented by the following structural formulas (4) and (5):



(4)



(5)

57. (Original) The method of improving image fastness according to claim 56, wherein the non-volatile liquid contains hindered esters represented by the structural formulas (4) and (5); and a content of the hindered ester represented by the chemical formula (4) is 50% or more of a total weight of the liquid.

58. (Original) The method of improving image fastness according to claim 54, wherein the porous structure of the ink-receiving layer is formed with fine particles and the coloring material is adsorbed onto surfaces of the fine particles.

59-94. (Cancelled)